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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1924



AMHERST, MASS.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
 CLARENCE J. McKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman.*
 MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.
 MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, FRAMINGHAM.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 JAMES D. HENDERSON, BROOKLINE.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
 IRVIN McDOWELL GARFIELD, BOSTON.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

Ralph A. Stewart, Esq., Vice-Chairman, appointed May 5, 1920, brought to the service of the Board large experience in practical affairs. On account of pressure of other matters, he was unable to continue his services longer, and resigned in March, 1924.

Irvin McDowell Garfield, a Boston lawyer with much experience in hospital charities, was appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the Board at the regular monthly meeting of the Trustees on April 9, 1924.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1924, the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 38 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,555 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. Parents, attorneys and friends of the children may appear before the Board at the monthly meetings and present requests for their parole. An effort is made to decide each case on its own merits and take such action as seems consistent with the future welfare and success of the boy or girl.

COMMITMENTS.

At the Lyman School, the commitments during the year decreased about 2 per cent. This may be accounted for, to some extent, by the fact that these boys, being under the age of 15 at the time of commitment, are, for the most part, in school and not much affected by industrial conditions. At the Industrial School for Boys, the commitments increased about 41 per cent and at the Industrial School for Girls about 30 per cent. Further comparisons may be made by reference to the following table:

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	1922	1923	1924
Lyman School for Boys	277	295	289
Industrial School for Boys	273	227	320
Industrial School for Girls	121	116	151

In keeping with the number of new commitments, the daily average number of inmates was somewhat smaller at the Lyman School and considerably larger at the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls, as shown by the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1924, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1924.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1924
	1922	1923	1924		
Lyman School for Boys	442	408	463	450	445
Industrial School for Boys	278	211	253	284	262
Industrial School for Girls	292	263	273	268	276

There has been little variation in the number of new commitments to each school when considered for a period of years, as evidenced by the following table:

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1915	289	218	90	597
1916	257	221	134	612
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	289	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	285	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
1922	277	273	121	671
1923	295	227	116	638
1924	289	320	151	760
Totals	3,230	2,817	1,367	7,414

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1924, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,023, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1924.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	445	1,794	2,239
Industrial School for Boys	262	814	1,076
Industrial Schools for Girls	276	432	708
Total	983	3,040	4,023

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 142 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 58 times during the year.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

The physicians' reports, to be found at the end of the Superintendent's report for each school, give a detailed account of what is done to safeguard the health of the boys and girls while in the schools. The results obtained show clearly that the money invested in competent medical attendance and hospital facilities is well spent.

EXAMINATION OF INMATES BY DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.

During the year the Department of Mental Diseases examined all of the inmates of the three training schools under the able direction of the late

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, then Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded at Waverley. Many factors were taken into consideration before a boy or girl was given a final rating as to mentality. The number of boys and girls who were rated as normal is surprisingly low in all of the Schools. However, the results as a whole do not differ much from similar studies made in other institutions for delinquents. It is hoped that all new commitments will be examined by the Commission on Mental Diseases and the results obtained used by the schools in their work of training the boys and girls to take their places in the community again.

DEPARTMENT FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS.

The Department for Defective Delinquents, opened by the Department of Correction in connection with the State Farm at Bridgewater, has filled a great need for the Training Schools. Many boys who have been tried over and over again, but who cannot stand on their own feet in the community, seem to be handicapped by their subnormal mentality. Obviously these boys need a different sort of training and discipline from that given in our schools, and if they are to be helped, they must be in an institution from which they can not escape. The open institution is not intended for such boys. If these boys improve to such an extent that it seems advisable to try them again in the community, they may be placed on parole and remain on parole during good behavior.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The courts continue to send to the Industrial School for Girls young girls who are pregnant when committed, 15 such girls having been committed during the past year. The Industrial School is not equipped to take care of the confinement of these girls, and it is doubtful if they should remain long in the school among other girls.

It would seem that such cases might well be more wisely handled by the courts through their respective probation officers, unless there is other delinquency than the fact of pregnancy.

THE PROBLEM OF THE RETURNED BOY.

A problem which is becoming more and more difficult to solve is that of the boy who "falls down" while he is on parole and gets into serious difficulty again.

Formerly when a boy was paroled to his own home or to a foster home, that known environment would be likely to continue until changed by his visitor. He was protected to some extent by the safeguards of the community where he was to be. Temptations were not so strong or so numerous—traveling was slow and somewhat difficult, and the number of people with whom he came in contact was more or less limited and their character more or less known. Today he is confronted with all sorts of temptations; if he wishes a change in his environment, he can effect this at will, practically unobserved. The automobile and other methods of quick transportation enable him to cover vast stretches of territory and thus be subjected to all sorts of harmful influences and instabilities. He is likely to come into contact with many persons who are moving around, or are idle and vagrant; he can always find those who are either ready to commit crime, or who make crime their business—or at best those who have no deep respect for the law.

The publication of crimes of violence makes a deep impression on the uninformed or subnormal mind today, and very frequently only suggestion is needed to stir it to action. If the means of transportation are not at hand, it is an easy matter to appropriate an automobile for the purpose. Success in such a venture gives courage for others. When one or two steps are taken, one crime may follow another—to protect themselves and their companions and to keep away from the officers of the law and the courts.

Another problem is that of the paroled boy who is arrested while on parole for other offences and who may be found guilty in the lower courts

and may appeal or may have his case continued for long periods for trial, and thus remain at large. It is surprising how such information spreads. Other boys read of these cases in the newspapers and a bad example is set. A youthful or undeveloped mind is attracted by publicity. Boys of this type are likely to consider themselves heroes when their pictures and names get into the papers. Furthermore, the paroled boy now in the city or town is likely to be thrown with others who know court procedure, or loiter about street corners where crimes are the principal subject of conversation, and have a general feeling of personal assurance that they can commit offences against the law and not pay the penalty.

NEW CHAPEL AND ASSEMBLY HALL AT LYMAN SCHOOL.

The Trustees have again renewed their request to the Legislature for a new Chapel and Assembly Hall at the Lyman School. The room now used for assembly purposes in the School Building is inadequate for the present needs and the space it occupies is much needed for more school rooms. It is estimated that such a building would cost \$50,000.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

A report of the various activities of the school, together with the statistical tables for the twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1924, is submitted herewith. The total number of boys in the school during the twelve months was 1,243. The daily average for the year was 463.26, an increase of 13 per cent over the previous year. The average length of time the boys remain in the school has increased slightly from 11.59 to 12.23 months. General information concerning commitments will be found in the statistical tables of this report.

All departments of the school have progressed and the work accomplished has seemed to show the earnestness and efficiency of teachers and instructors. There have been several changes in the corps of assistants and one was removed by death. William Twiss, for 8 years master of Wayside Cottage, died Jan. 2, 1924. In him the institution lost an efficient and loyal worker, whose life was filled with kindly acts. He was a living example of unselfish service to others.

The health of the boys has been good during the past year and the institution has been free from contagious diseases. The out-door life, the opportunity for athletics, wholesome food, and the watchful care of the physician have kept the boys in good physical condition.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The same subjects as heretofore have been pursued in the different grades. The interest taken by the boys, as indicated by frequent reports of the teachers, as well as tests given at the close of the year show that the work has been thoroughly done. The high school class was discontinued, and in its place, a citizenship class introduced, with study of the Constitution, the civic duties of citizens and English as the principal subjects.

The school gave a public exhibition of the work done by the sloyd and drawing classes. Many excellent pieces of work were shown, and they were a credit to the boys who made them. There was also a musical recital showing the class work done by the boys of each grade. A larger number of boys of the lower grades have been placed in the manual training classes with excellent results.

As usual, the various holidays of the year have been observed with appropriate exercises. The close of the school year, on July 4th, was the big holiday of the year. There were field sports, a band concert, and visits by the boys' parents.

Our boys' band had a successful year. Thirty boys received daily instruction and their progress was such that they gave many concerts during the season and received enthusiastic praise.

The gymnastic classes and cottage athletic teams have done excellent work. The play element has had a place on the program, especially for the younger boys.

The class in printing has done valuable training work as well as produced a large amount of printing for the various groups under the department of Public Welfare. We feel greatly indebted to the Governors of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association for the very generous donation which has enabled us to have additional printing equipment.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Close attention has been given during the year to the physical condition of the institution and several improvements have been made. The carpenters, painters, masons, and all industrial classes, have been kept busy throughout the year in general repairs. The laying of 365 square yards of new cement sidewalk and much grading around the grounds with the rearrangements of shrubbery and flower beds have added greatly to the appearance of the institution.

The completion of the work in the hospital basement has given us a well-equipped out-patient department. The old store house and central kitchen building has been entirely remodeled. A new heating and lighting system has been installed and the building painted throughout. The first floor will be used for tailor and plumbing shops. The second floor is now occupied by our well-equipped printing department. The third floor has been furnished for a social and reading room for the employees.

One new washer has been added to the laundry equipment and a new feed water pump to the power plant equipment. A great deal of steam-fitting, plumbing and carpentry work has been done in the new central kitchen and storehouse. In all construction the boys do the work as far as possible. The training which they receive in this way is very valuable, no matter what their future may be. The new kitchen and storehouse, occupied towards the end of last year, has proven of immense value to the institution.

FARM.

The past year has been favorable for all crops raised on the farm with the exception of a light crop of hay. Several acres have been seeded, which will increase the crop another year. Large quantities of vegetables of various kinds have been raised, giving an abundance for the institution's use.

The dairy has made good returns for the year, producing what milk was required.

The swine herd has been a source of profit. A new wing should be added to the piggery in order to house and care for the swine properly.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys for the year 1924 is respectfully submitted.

For the first time in many years there has been no diphtheria or scarlet fever in the school for over twelve months. That there have been no cases of scarlet fever may have been due to good fortune, but the absence of diphtheria can be accounted for by the fact that all the boys have been given toxin-antitoxin as soon as possible after they entered the school, except those whom the Schick test showed to be immune.

There have been during the year a large number of accidents and a great many cases of septic infection. The latter cases have caused much anxiety, as many of them have been severe.

Following is a partial summary of the work of the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 364.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 13,780.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 358.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,475.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 38.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 69.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 21.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 13.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 2.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 288.
 Number of inmates leaving examined by physician, 544.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 324.
 Number of inmates released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 24.
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 49.
 Worcester City Hospital, 1.
 Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 3.
 Collis Huntington Hospital, Boston, 1.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1.

Special Cases, requiring operation:	Cases requiring treatment for fracture:
Ruptured spleen, 1.	Fibula, 1.
Tonsils and adenoids, 35.	Elbow, 2.
Hernia, 6.	Leg, 1.
Appendicitis, 4.	Nose, 1.
Deep abscesses, 2.	Jaw, 1.
Middle ear abscesses, 3.	Clavicle, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. Harold B. Cushing.
 Number of silver fillings, 277.
 Number of cement fillings, 346.
 Number of copper cement fillings, 507.
 Number of amalgam fillings, 131.
 Number of treatments, 452.
 Number of extractions, 519.
 Prophylaxis, 611.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Boys in Lyman School Nov. 30, 1923	288	450
Received:—Committed	1	
Recommitted	351	
Returned from places	75	
Runaways captured	65	
Returned from hospitals	13	793
Returned from leave of absence		
Whole number in the school during the twelve months		*1,243
Released:—Paroled to parents and relatives	361	
Paroled to others than relatives	163	
Boarded out	77	
Runaways	90	
Released to hospitals	67	
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	24	
Granted leave of absence	14	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	1	
Transferred to Monson State Hospital	1	798

Remaining in the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1924

445

*This represents 892 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924 and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year ending Nov. 30, 1924	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	1	115	116
Berkshire	9	417	426
Bristol	16	1,347	1,363
Dukes	—	24	24
Essex	20	1,954	1,974
Franklin	1	114	115
Hampden	38	972	1,010
Hampshire	8	188	196
Middlesex	59	2,844	2,903
Nantucket	—	25	25
Norfolk	13	720	733
Plymouth	14	344	358
Suffolk	84	2,920	3,004
Worcester	26	1,438	1,464
Totals	289	13,422	13,711

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys Committed to Lyman School for Boys During Past Ten Years.*

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Fathers born in United States	23	23	30	27	18	17	23	16	24	19
Mothers born in United States	20	20	26	48	33	32	26	22	15	25
Fathers foreign born	21	19	29	41	27	28	29	19	17	23
Mothers foreign born	24	26	42	24	24	17	26	17	17	19
Both parents born in United States	33	32	53	49	37	40	44	38	44	26
Both parents foreign born	149	104	183	242	196	190	178	171	165	173
Nativity of both parents unknown	32	50	37	33	27	51	44	18	38	30
Nativity of one parent unknown	31	38	48	52	47	40	42	29	29	34
Per cent of foreign parentage	52	40	48	58	59	55	52	62	56	59
Per cent of American parentage	11	12	14	12	11	11	13	14	14	9
Per cent of unknown parentage	11	19	10	8	8	15	13	6	13	10

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of Boys Committed to the Lyman School for Boys During past Ten Years.*

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Born in United States	282	249	333	363	292	317	311	244	284	264
Foreign born	7	7	49	53	36	27	24	31	11	22
Unknown nativity	—	1	3	3	4	3	6	2	—	3

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	Committed from 1885 to 1923	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	1	4	25	30
Eight	3	42	115	160
Nine	11	147	231	389
Ten	17	364	440	821
Eleven	39	665	615	1,319
Twelve	40	1,246	748	2,034
Thirteen	67	2,014	897	2,978
Fourteen	90	2,902	778	3,770
Fifteen	20	223	913	1,156
Sixteen	—	25	523	548
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	1	2	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	289	7,650	5,518	13,457

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Had parents, 200.
 Had no parents, 11.
 Had father only, 27.
 Had mother only, 21.
 Had stepfather, 15.
 Had stepmother, 17.
 Had intemperate father, 110.
 Had intemperate mother, 0.
 Had both parents intemperate, 4.

Had parents separated, 3.
 Had attended church, 289.
 Had never attended church, 0.
 Had not attended school within one year, 13.
 Had not intended school within two years, 5.
 Had been arrested before, 228.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 53.
 Had used tobacco, 176.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 33.
 Were attending school, 125.
 Were idle, 99.
 Parents owning residence, 80.
 Members of family had been arrested, 98.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Boys		Length of Stay		Boys		Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		
3.....	—	3	25.....	1	1		
4.....	—	4	25.....	1	2		
2.....	—	5	17.....	1	3		
7.....	—	6	16.....	1	4		
9.....	—	7	6.....	1	5		
22.....	—	8	7.....	1	6		
16.....	—	9	1.....	1	7		
24.....	—	10	1.....	1	8		
27.....	—	11	2.....	1	9		
35.....	1	—	1.....	1	11		

Total number paroled for first time during year, 250; average length of stay in the school, 12.22 mos.

TABLE 12.—*Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Breaking and entering, 86.
 Delinquent child, 25.
 Larceny, 107.
 Stubbornness, 32.
 Running away, 15.
 Immorality, 3.
 Cruelty to animals, 1.
 Assault and Battery, 4.
 Carrying firearms, 2.
 Using motor vehicle without authority, 13.
 Receiving stolen goods, 1.
 Total, 289.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of Inmates	New Commitments	Paroled	Released Otherwise than by Paroling
1914-15	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
Average for ten years.....	454.17	323	654	222

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*

A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1915	15.83	1920	13.98
1916	15.61	1921	14.04
1917	14.33	1922	14.18
1918	14.06	1923	13.95
1919	13.82	1924	14.10

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months		Months
1915	16.12	1920	11.74
1916	15.47	1921	11.11
1917	14.43	1922	11.53
1918	12.14	1923	11.59
1919	10.75	1924	12.18

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1915	13.18	1920	13.19
1916	13.02	1921	13.20
1917	12.98	1922	13.04
1918	12.91	1923	12.97
1919	13.04	1924	13.09

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1915	405	1920	333
1916	386	1921	458
1917	279	1922	443
1918	361	1923	398
1919	461	1924	351

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

YEAR	Gross	Net	YEAR	Gross	Net
1915	\$5.37	\$5.31	1920	\$9.85	\$9.83
1916	5.44	5.42	1921	9.56	9.55
1917	5.90	5.89	1922	9.61	9.60
1918	7.00	6.98	1923	11.26	11.21
1919	8.00	8.06	1924	8.94	8.89

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

In 1st grade, 2.	In 8th grade, 36.
In 2nd grade, 5.	In 9th grade, 4.
In 3rd grade, 18.	In high school, 11.
In 4th grade, 38.	Special class, 3.
In 5th grade, 37.	Continuation school, 3.
In 6th grade, 74.	Ungraded, 1.
In 7th grade, 57.	Total, 289.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1924:—

CASH ACCOUNT			
Balance December 1, 1923			\$972.63
<i>Receipts</i>			
PERSONAL SERVICES:—			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement		\$24.67	
SALES:—		\$39.66	
MISCELLANEOUS:—			
Interest on bank balances	\$190.75		
Sundries	258.52	449.27	
TOTAL INCOME			\$1,313.60
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.			
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—			
Balance of 1923	\$18,088.76		
Approved schedules of 1924	215,366.74	233,455.50	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—			
Approved schedules of 1924			\$2,976.05
LYMAN TRUST FUND INCOME:—			
Approved schedules of 1924	\$461.54		
Balance of 1923	33.44	494.98	
Total			\$230,212.81
<i>Payments</i>			
TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—			
Institution income			1,313.60
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—			
Balance of schedules of previous year	\$19,061.44		
Approved schedules of 1924	215,366.74		
			234,428.18

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—		
Approved schedules of 1924		\$2,976.05
LYMAN TRUST FUND INCOME:—		
Balance schedules previous year	\$ 33.44	
Approved schedules 1924	461.54	
		494.98
Total		\$239,212.81

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$224,847.99
Expenses (as analyzed below)	215,366.74
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$9,481.25

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$101,175.37
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	2,500.97
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES	3,348.54
FOOD	29,438.36
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS	12,986.39
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	8,947.66
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE	8,180.08
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER	15,658.80
FARM	15,982.46
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS	1,357.47
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	9,389.98
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS	6,400.66
Total expenses for maintenance	\$215,366.74

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1923	\$2,956.51
Appropriations for current year (small items)	19.54
Total	\$2,976.05
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$2,976.05

OBJECT	Act or Resolve Acts 1922	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date
Central Kitchen and Storehouse	Acts 1923	\$75,000.00		
(Small Items 1924)		4,000.00		
		19.54	\$2,976.05	\$79,019.54
		\$79,019.54	\$2,976.05	\$79,019.54

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 463.26.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$215,366.74.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.9402.
 Receipts from sales, \$839.66.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0348.
 All other institution receipts, \$473.94.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0196.
 Net weekly per capita, \$8.8859.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1924.

REAL ESTATE
Land

40 acres, 39 rods grounds (about buildings)	\$8,743.74
135 acres, 18 rods mowing	16,711.46
81 acres, 37 rods tillage	9,643.56
24 acres, 106 rods orchard	2,332.62
32 acres, 133 rods woodland	984.93
124 acres, 48 rods pasture	3,107.50
14 acres, 140 rods waste and miscellaneous	549.36
	\$42,073.17

Buildings

Willow Park Cottage	\$5,000.00
Maple Cottage	3,700.00
Elms Cottage	22,000.00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages	38,000.00
Gables Cottage	9,000.00
Hillside Cottage	15,000.00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages	47,000.00
Oak Cottage	16,000.00
Boulder Cottage	17,000.00
Wayside Cottage	5,900.00
Davitt Cottage	5,500.00
Administration building	11,100.00
The Inn	1,000.00
Storehouse	12,300.00
School building	43,400.00
Power station	44,043.00
Greenhouse	2,000.00
Scale building	500.00
Hospital	12,000.00

Piggery	\$1,000.00	
Cow barn	14,500.00	
Creamery building	1,436.00	
Henhouses	1,200.00	
Horse barn and fire station	7,980.00	
Superintendent's house	3,500.00	
Superintendent's barn	600.00	
Superintendent's summer house	50.00	
Ice house	1,550.00	
Subways	6,765.00	
Heating system	10,049.00	
Hot-water system	3,465.00	
Sewerage system	10,650.00	
Equipment for heat, light and power	24,402.00	
Water system	2,800.00	
Laundry equipment	2,285.00	
Railroad siding	456.25	
Underground cable, wire, fixtures, etc.	4,800.00	
		\$407,931.25
Berlin (house)	\$3,200.00	
Berlin barn and sheds	1,500.00	
Riverview	4,000.00	
		8,700.00
Total real estate		\$458,704.42
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property		183,729.11
Total valuation of property		\$642,433.53

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	450	—	450
Number received during the year	793	—	793
Number passing out of the institution during the year	798	—	798
Number at the end of the fiscal year	445	—	445
Daily average (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	463.26	—	463.26
Average number of officers and employees during the year	62.03	43.76	105.79

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1923	1,833
Released on parole during year 1924	601
Total	2,434
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	640
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1924	1,794
Net loss	39

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$101,175.37
2. Subsistence	29,438.36
3. Clothing	12,986.39
4. Ordinary repairs	15,790.64
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	55,975.98

Total for institution

\$215,366.74

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$31,518.60
Office and other expenses	18,795.37
Boarded boys under fourteen	15,054.61
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	3,008.36
Total	\$68,376.94

Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
- Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The school, since its inception, has recognized the essential need of individualization in the training of delinquents. It is obvious that they are, for the most part, the by-product of an unfortunately rigid system of education, in the school, the home, and everywhere else, which assumes a uniform average need and capacity—souls lost in the maze of the demands and difficulties of modern life, particularly that of our larger cities and towns. These lads find themselves out of joint with the world about them. Seeking, for the most part, the normal satisfactions of life, they have found them only in illegitimate ways. Dirt is matter where it is not wanted, and a bad boy is one who is finding his satisfactions by means not wanted by society.

With the above in mind, it would seem that our approach to the whole problem of character education might be clarified, if, in place of the terms "criminal" and "delinquent," we used the term "maladjusted" and proceeded in the spirit of the understanding involved thereby. Without the emotional quality of moral indignation, which is unavoidably implied by the words, "bad boy," we are in a better position to study the lad, to understand him as he so much needs to be understood, and to help him make the adjustments essential to success as a good citizen.

The establishment of a Department for Defective Delinquents is evidence of the general recognition of the existence of a group who, because of original mental equipment, are constitutionally unable to adjust themselves to the demands put upon them. There is another, even larger, group where, also because of mental defect, the question of adjustment and non-adjustment hangs by such a thin thread that only the most detailed understanding and careful training will insure anything like permanent adjustment. These two groups, particularly the latter, are coming to us each year in greatly increasing numbers.

More detailed reports on the boy's past and careful psychological examination and personality study are greatly needed to facilitate our work. Attention has already been called to the need of mental examinations for every boy committed. Realizing fully that such examinations are not an absolute measure of one's possibilities, we must, however, realize that they are the best starting point for a full understanding of the boy. The conduct resulting from such an understanding and the consequent adjustment of the boy in his work and play are frequently startling, and give tremendous force to the above considerations. With probably the best equipped school of its kind in the country, it would seem that every effort should be made to supply all the means necessary for understanding the boy, and for obtaining a staff of men and women able and anxious to help the lad make the adjustments indicated.

The school has been required to meet an unusual number of misfortunes the past year. On August 8, 1924, fire destroyed the old Shaker wing of the cow barn, together with 100 tons of hay and three silos. On August 26th, a second fire destroyed the upper wooden part of the new horse barn, with its contents of 50 tons of hay. The burned portion of the horse barn is now rebuilt. Temporary repairs have been made on the brick wing of the cow barn, and make-shift quarters provided for the stock formerly housed in the burned part of the cow barn. The new structural work has been done by the boys under the direction of masters and has served as a valuable source of training in practical work.

The Shaker north farmhouse, so-called, has been remodelled, making five excellent apartments, where only three rather dilapidated tenements were available formerly. The repairs on Cottage No. 4, which was last year moved to a new location, have put this building in fine condition. Floor and sidewalls for new storage bins, providing for 1,000 tons of coal, are completed. About 900 square yards of new sidewalk and 5,500 square yards

of new road and adjacent lawns are this year's addition to the general scheme of development of the school grounds. By digging 1,500 feet of drainage ditch, we were able to clear and plow 10 acres of valuable meadow land. In addition to the above, the general work of the school has amounted to the value of about \$12,000., in such things as lumber, wood and ice cut, and the preparation of sand and gravel to be used in construction.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley is hereby respectfully submitted.

As our new infirmary has been in use for one year, we are fully able to realize how much better we can care for the health of the boys than formerly. The building is of ample size, commodious, and well-equipped, and should suffice for the needs of the institution for a great many years.

The features of the infirmary which make it most suitable for the work done for the boys are a good-sized isolation ward for communicable diseases, separate rooms for serious or suspicious cases, a well-equipped operating room for non-septic cases, a finely furnished and equipped dental room, and a large dispensary and examining office in the basement.

The only equipment needed to render our infirmary well-nigh perfect is an X-ray apparatus. This particular need is very urgent, as we have to deal with a great number of injuries which, while of a minor nature, should have the benefit of an X-ray examination in order to prevent, in many cases, the possibility of a permanent deformity.

During the past year there has been an epidemic of scarlet fever, which, though of a mild type, caused us a great deal of concern. There was one case of diphtheria, which occurred in a newly admitted boy who had not had time to be fully immunized. This case brought home to us the fact that but for our constant immunization of all the new commitments, there would always be danger of having an epidemic of this dread disease. The toxin-antitoxin method of immunization from diphtheria has been in use for almost nine years, and our practically absolute freedom from diphtheria justifies our efforts along this line.

Several boys have been successfully treated with vaccine for furunculosis, and we hope to be able to lessen very greatly the incidence of this almost omnipresent institutional affliction.

The following is a summary of the medical and dental work performed during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 325.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,343.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 375.

Total number of different patients treated, out-patients, 1,825.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 375.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 329.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 44.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 2.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 18.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 320.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 344.

Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 105.

Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 4.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Monson State Hospital, 1.

State Farm, Bridgewater, 4.

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1.

Worcester State Hospital, 2.

Operations performed:

- Tonsils and adenoids, 4.
- Peritonsillar abscess, 1.
- Incisions for septic condition, 25.
- Etherization, 7.
- Suturing of incised wounds, 13.
- Glasses prescribed, 15.
- Immunization by toxin-antitoxin, 320.
- Fracture of clavicle, 2.
- Dislocation of wrist, 1.
- Fracture of humerus, 1.
- Fracture radius and ulna, 1.
- Amputation of finger, 2.
- Sprained ankle, 2.
- Leg ulcer, 2.

Special cases treated:

- Tonsillitis, 67.
- Laryngitis, 5.
- Septic infections, 28.
- Arthritis, 4.
- Pneumonia, 2.
- Gonorrhea, 4.
- Wasserman test, 2.
- Syphilis, 2.
- Diphtheria, 1.
- Epilepsy, 1.
- Scarlet Fever, 20.
- Mumps, 2.
- Adenitis, 1.
- Pleurisy, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 133.

Number of cement fillings, 193.

Number of cleanings, 576.

Number of treatments, 3.

Number of extractions, 550.

Number of porcelain fillings, 3.

Number of root fillings, 1.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number Received at and Leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Boys in school, Nov. 30, 1923	224	
Committed during the year	296	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	24	
Returned from parole	92	
Returned from leave of absence	8	
Returned from hospital	4	
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1	
Paroled	213	649
Returned paroles re-paroled	88	
Granted leave of absence	8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	19	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	4	
Taken to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1	
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2	
Committed to Monson State Hospital	1	
Committed to State Farm, Bridgewater	4	
Committed to Worcester State Hospital	2	
Returned to Court	7	
Returned to U. S. Army	1	
Discharged	1	
Died	1	
Absent without leave	35	
		387
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1924		262

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of Parents of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Both parents born in the United States, 60.
 Both parents foreign born, 154.
 Father foreign born and mother native, 15.
 Father native born and mother foreign, 15.
 Mother foreign born and father unknown, 8.
 Father foreign born and mother unknown, 12.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 9.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 11.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 36.
 Total, 320.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Born in the United States, 282.	Norway, 1.
Birthplace not known, 4.	Portugal, 1.
Born in foreign countries, 34.	Austria, 1.
Canada and provinces, 6.	China, 1.
Italy, 6.	Bermuda, 1.
Russia, 4.	Porto Rico, 1.
Poland, 4.	Albania, 1.
Ireland, 3.	Total, 320.
Azores, 2.	
Lithuania, 2.	

TABLE 19.—*Causes of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Larceny, 82.
 Breaking, entering and larceny, 41.
 Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 39.
 Breaking and entering, 38.
 Unlawful appropriation of automobiles, 28.
 Transfers, 24.
 Runaways, 8.
 Attempt to break and enter, 6.
 Violating auto laws, 6.
 Assault, 6.
 Vagrancy, 5.
 Robbery, 4.
 Assault and battery, 4.
 Attempted larceny, 4.
 Idle and disorderly 4.
 Drunkenness 3.
 Malicious injury to personal property, 3.
 Violating rules of training schools, 3.
 Carrying concealed weapons, 3.
 Unlawful appropriation of horse, 2.
 Malicious mischief, 2.
 Setting fires, 1.
 Receiving stolen goods, 1.
 Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
 Forgery, 1.
 Committing unnatural act, 1.
 Total, 320.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic Condition and Habits at Time of Commitment of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 217.
 Had father only, 31.
 Had mother only, 44.

Parents unknown, 11.
 Both parents dead, 17.
 Had step-father, 16.
 Had step-mother, 13.
 Had intemperate father, *i.e.*, father who drank liquor, 74.
 Parents separated, 36.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 78.
 Had parents owning residence, 80.
 Had not attended school within one year, 129.
 Had not attended school within two years, 97.
 Had not attended school within three years, 68.
 Were attending school, 26.
 Had been in court before, 274.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 28.
 Had used tobacco, 262.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 86.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of Boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

15-16	102
16-17	130
17-18	88
Total	320

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of Boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Ungraded class,	6
In 3rd grade or below,	5
In 4th grade,	4
In 5th grade,	22
In 6th grade,	55
In 7th grade,	83
In 8th grade,	95
In high school,	50
Total,	320

TABLE 23.—*Length of Stay in Industrial School for Boys of all Boys Paroled for the First Time during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY
1	3 months
1	4 "
4	6 "
16	7 "
27	8 "
32	9 "
44	10 "
48	11 "
21	1 year
12	1 " 1 month
4	1 " 2 months
2	1 " 5 "
1	1 " 6 "

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 213; average length of stay in the school, 10 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1924:—

CASH ACCOUNT		
Balance December 1, 1923		\$1,783.24
<i>Income</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	
Personal services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement		\$35.52
Sales		803.46
Miscellaneous		405.03
Total income		1,244.01

Other receipts:	
Refunds of previous year	\$22.41
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>	
Maintenance appropriations	187,852.40
Special appropriations	8,612.67
Total	\$199,514.73

<i>Payments</i>	
To Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution income	\$1,329.63
Refunds, account maintenance	307.60
Refunds of previous year	22.41
	1,659.64
Maintenance appropriations	189,991.85
Special appropriations	7,863.24
Total	\$199,514.73

<i>MAINTENANCE</i>	
Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$4,047.12
Appropriation, current year	\$139,900.00
	2,500.00
	142,400.00
Total	\$146,447.12
Expenses (as analyzed below)	140,339.92
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$6,107.20

<i>Analysis of Expenses</i>	
Personal services ..	\$63,620.47
Religious instruction	1,766.67
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,406.68
Food	17,792.86
Clothing and materials	8,854.42
Furnishings and household supplies	6,653.29
Medical and general care	3,393.81
Heat, light and power	11,187.82
Farm	14,513.02
Garage, stable and grounds	1,369.20
Repairs, ordinary	5,131.81
Repairs and renewals	3,649.87
Total expenses for maintenance	\$140,339.92

<i>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS</i>	
Balance, December 1, 1923	\$5,964.32
Appropriations for current year	3,500.00
Total	\$9,464.32
Expended during the year (see statement below)	8,030.77
Balance, November 30, 1924, carried to next year	\$1,433.55

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Infirmary and hospital building	\$45,000.00	\$135.70	\$44,999.74	\$0.26
Hay and horse barn	7,000.00	1,566.96	6,649.79	350.21
Moving cottage No. 4	6,500.00	3,909.86	6,493.67	1.33
Hay and horse barn, fire loss	3,500.00	2,418.25	2,418.25	1,081.75
	\$62,000.00	\$8,030.77	\$60,566.45	\$1,433.55

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 253.36.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$140,339.92.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.6522.
 Receipt from sales, \$803.46.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0609.
 All other institution receipts, \$462.96.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0352.
 Net weekly per capita, \$10.55.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1924.

REAL ESTATE

<i>Land</i>	
45 acres lawns and buildings at \$75	\$3,375.00
67½ acres tillage, at \$30	2,025.00
100 acres mowing, at \$54	5,400.00
30 acres orchard and small fruits, at \$40	1,200.00
337 acres pasture, at \$20	6,740.00
180 acres woodland, at \$20	3,600.00
134 acres wasteland, at \$10	1,340.00
Sidewalks	4,280.00
	\$27,960.00

Buildings

Cottage No. 1 (inmates)	\$12,000.00
Cottage No. 2 (inmates)	6,000.00
Cottage No. 3 (inmates)	5,000.00
Cottage No. 4 (inmates)	20,200.00
Cottage No. 5 (inmates)	13,700.00
Cottage No. 6 (inmates)	6,500.00
Cottage No. 7 (inmates)	15,274.00
Cottage No. 8 (inmates)	18,200.00
Cottage No. 9 (inmates)	33,000.00
Old administration building	10,000.00
Central Building	97,700.00
Infirmery (old)	1,500.00
Infirmery and hospital building	42,000.00
Old chapel building	2,000.00
Kitchen and laundry building (old)	2,000.00
Kitchen and laundry building (new)	62,000.00
Industrial building	21,500.00
Warehouse	18,000.00
Old evaporation building	500.00
Shaker cottage	4,000.00
Old shop building and sheds	1,000.00
Cow barn and shed	7,763.00
New creamery	2,500.00
Horse barn (new)	10,000.00
Farmer's house (employees)	1,000.00
House with brick basement (five tenants)	5,000.00
Stone house	1,000.00
Wagon house	1,500.00
Workman's house, south meadow	1,200.00
Piggery	1,200.00
Dairy house	1,500.00
Small tool house	100.00
Corn house	100.00
North woodshed	300.00
North tool shed	700.00
Three silos	2,000.00
Two henhouses	800.00
Brooder house	1,000.00
Ice house	500.00
Ice house and refrigerator	1,489.00
Work shed	1,250.00
Transformer house (heat, light and power)	200.00
Water system (cost)	25,960.00
Sewerage system (cost)	7,775.00
Telephone system (cost)	3,755.00
Electrical distributing system	2,600.00
	<hr/> 472,996.00
Total real estate	\$500,956.00
<i>PERSONAL PROPERTY</i>	
Personal property	115,795.81
Total valuation of property	<hr/> \$616,751.81

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	224	—	224
Number received during the year	425	—	425
Number passing out of institution during the year	387	—	387
Number at the end of the fiscal year	262	—	262
Daily average attendance (i. e. number of inmates actually present) during the year	253.36	—	253.36
Number of individuals actually represented	605	—	605
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	52.71	18.17	70.88

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, Nov. 30, 1923	881
Paroled during year 1924	301
	<hr/> 1,182
Became of age, died, honorably discharged	368
	<hr/> 514
Number on visiting list, Nov. 30, 1924	514
Net loss	367

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages	\$63,620.47
2. Clothing	8,854.42
3. Subsistence	17,792.86
4. Ordinary repairs	5,131.81
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	44,940.36
	<hr/>
Total for institution	\$140,339.92

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 25.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS' PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

For the year ending Nov. 30, 1924, there has been a falling off of 106 in the number of boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. This is the second year in succession that there has been a decrease. The decline, however, has not been great enough to have any appreciable effect on the work of the visitors. With 13 visitors having supervision of over 2,600 boys, one can readily see that no time can be wasted.

The average person has little conception of the work of our visitors, and it may be well at this time to call attention to their diversified duties. During the year they made a total of more than 15,000 visits, 7,000 of which were to Lyman boys under 18 years. Boys of this age need more constant and closer supervision than boys between 18 and 21. The Lyman boys over 18, however, were not neglected, for more than 3,400 visits were made to them. Four thousand nine hundred visits were made to those on parole from the Industrial School.

A visit does not mean simply calling at the boy's own home or foster home. The visitor spends much time on each visit, inquiring into the boy's conduct, school or work record, as the case may be, and the manner in which he spends his leisure time. To the boy paroled in a foster home, the coming of a visitor means much. If he is at all dissatisfied, he can talk freely to his visitor, whereas he might not care to write so fully. The visitor has to check up the boy's clothing to see that he is properly outfitted for all sorts of weather, and if he finds the boy in need of any articles of wearing apparel, he orders on specified blanks. The care given to outfits of boys in foster homes explains, in a great measure, the small amount of sickness among these wards.

An important part of a visitor's work is the investigation of homes of boys newly committed to the Lyman School or to the Industrial School for Boys. Not only does he make a complete investigation and send in a complete report shortly after the commitment of the boy from his district, but before the boy is ready for parole, he makes a second investigation and prepares a report giving the essential facts existing at that time concerning the boy's home. These first investigations take a great deal of time. Different agencies which have known the family have to be consulted; probation officers, police and others who have had dealings with the boy are seen, and a personal investigation of the home is made. An endeavor is made to get the whole background of each boy. In many cases, this personal investigation can be made only at night, when parents have returned home from work.

Those visitors whose districts are in the country are constantly on the lookout for available foster homes. Investigations of these foster homes are thoroughly made, and before they are used, they must be vouched for by three responsible, disinterested citizens. It is the work of the visitor investi-

gating such homes to send in complete reports of the homes themselves, and also to get the necessary recommendations.

When boys are paroled to foster homes it sometimes happens that they are not adapted to the new home. In such cases it is necessary to relocate them. When a boy has been tried in several homes and does not do well, he is then returned to the school from which he is on parole, for further training. During the year, a total of 362 relocations were made.

An essential duty of a visitor is looking for runaway boys, both from the institutions and from foster homes. Considering the large number we have in our care, one can understand that looking for runaways means a great deal of night and early morning work. During the year our visitors spent nearly 2,300 hours seeking runaways.

On account of business conditions during the year, many of our wards found it difficult to obtain employment, and called on their visitors for aid. The time spent by the visitors in seeking work totaled more than 1,100 hours.

Perhaps one of the most important duties of the visitor is his attendance at court. Almost invariably, when a ward gets into court, the visitor who has had him under supervision is sent for, so that he may inform the court as to the boy's record on parole. If the court decides that it is for the boy's interest that he be returned to the school from which he is on parole, it is the visitor's duty to return him. Our visitors were in court 537 days during the year.

Considering the poor business conditions and the consequent unrest, the record of the boys on parole for the year has been quite satisfactory. Of the 1,794 boys on parole from the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1924, 78 per cent were doing well, while of the 814 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, nearly 75 per cent were doing well.

It is pleasing to record again a decline in the number of boys returned for violation of parole. There were 309 boys returned to Lyman School for the year ending Nov. 30, 1924, as compared with 349 returned during the previous year. There were 82 returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of parole, as compared with 98 returned during the fiscal year 1923.

Our wards still continue to work for honorable discharges, for they realize that it is the goal which is held up to them for exceptional conduct. During the year 53 Lyman School boys and 37 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys were granted honorable discharges.

We are glad to report a gain of more than \$6,000 in deposits. This department now holds on deposit for our wards \$37,125.07, representing 851 accounts, of which 561 are active and 290 inactive accounts.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in Number of Lyman School Boys on Parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1923	1,833
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	601
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1924	2,434
Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	351
Became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	163
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during the year	31
Boys committed to other institutions during the year	38
Boys who died during the year	2
Honorably discharged from custody during the year	53
Boys recommitted	2
	<hr/> 640
Number of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1924	1,794
Net loss	29

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on Parole Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	142	7.92
Out of State	107	5.96
At board, attending school	61	3.40
Attending school, not boarded	226	12.60
Employed on farms	133	7.42
In mills (textile)	129	7.19
In other mills and factories	119	6.64
Idle	78	4.34
Classed as laborers	133	7.42
In machine shops	26	1.44
In shoe shops	60	3.34
Clerks and in stores	69	3.84
In other institutions	27	1.50
Ill	11	.61
Occupations unknown	40	2.23
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	142	7.92
In printing plants	9	.50
Recently released	45	2.51
Messengers and doing errands	43	2.40
In different occupations	119	6.64
Teamsters and truck drivers	75	4.18
	<hr/> 1,794	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,794 boys show that at the time of the last report, 1,400, or 78.03 per cent, were doing well; 62, or 3.46 per cent were doing fairly well; 43, or 2.40 per cent, were doing badly; out of State, 107, or 5.96 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 142, or 7.92 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown, 40, or 2.23 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of Boys Paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	361
Number of boys paroled to others	163
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	77
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	601
Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1924	61

TABLE 27.—*Number of Boys Returned to Lyman School for Boys from Parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

For violation of parole	309
For relocation and other purposes	42
Total number returned	351

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of All Boys Who Have Been in Lyman School for Boys Who Have Become of Age during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	23	14.11
On farms	8	4.91
In textile mills	11	6.75
In different occupations	26	15.95
Teamsters	8	4.91
Whereabouts unknown and out of State	46	28.22
Idle	7	4.29
In factories	17	10.43
Laborers	9	5.52
In institutions	6	3.68
Ill	2	1.23
	<hr/> 163	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of All Boys Who Have Been in Lyman School for Boys Who Became of Age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	99	60.74
Doing fairly well	7	4.29
Doing badly	11	6.75
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	46	28.22
	<hr/> 163	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 23 boys who became of age in 1924 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status Nov. 30, 1924, of All Boys Who Had Been Committed to Lyman School and Who Were Still in the Custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 71.
In the United States Navy, 65.
In the United States Marines, 6.
On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,197.
On parole to others, 122.
On parole on own responsibility, 23.
On parole at board, 61.
On parole out of State, 107.
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 142.
Total outside the School, 1,794.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in Number of Industrial School Boys on Parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1923	881
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	301
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1924	1,182
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	92
Became of age during year	193
Committed to other institutions during year	37
Honorably discharged from custody during year	37
Died during the year	5
Number of boys recommitted during year	4
	368
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1924	814
Net loss	67

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of Boys on Parole from Industrial School for Boys on Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	100	12.29
Machinists	8	.98
Employed on farms	54	6.64
Doing odd jobs	17	2.09
In textile mills	45	5.53
In shoe shops	14	1.72
Classed as laborers	91	11.18
Clerks and working in stores	46	5.65
Other factories	69	8.48
Recently released	27	3.30
Teamsters	41	5.04
In different occupations	120	14.74
In institutions	28	3.44
Occupations unknown	9	1.10
Out of State	34	4.18
Idle	31	3.81
In school	2	.25
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	70	8.60
Printing	4	.49
Ill	4	.49
	814	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 814 boys show that at the time of the last report 609, or 74.81 per cent, were doing well; 63, or 7.74 per cent, were doing fairly well; 38, or 4.67 per cent, were doing badly; 34, or 4.18 per cent, were out of State; 70, or 8.60 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	36	18.65
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	21	10.88
Teamsters	17	8.81
Employed on farms	3	1.55
Salesmen	4	2.07
In textile mills, other mills and factories	24	12.44
Classed as laborers	16	8.29
Machine shops	9	4.66
Out of State	16	8.29
Odd jobs	8	4.15
In other institutions	7	3.63
Idle	5	2.59
In different occupations	12	6.21
Ill	2	1.04
Clerks	13	6.74
	193	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of All Boys Who Had Been in Industrial School for Boys and Who Became of Age during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	122	63.21
Doing fairly well	13	6.74
Doing badly.....	15	7.77
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	43	22.28
	193	100.00

During the year 18 boys who became of age in 1924 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 82 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924, and 10 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the Parole of Boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent	\$2,700.00	
Visitors	24,528.60	
Clerks	4,290.00	
		\$31,518.60
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$3,069.34	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto	2,915.09	
Telephone and telegraph	1,394.13	
Travel of boys	2,651.43	
Carriage hire for boys	786.48	
Return of runa ways and sundries	199.06	
		16,015.53
Office expenses:		
Postage	\$695.67	
Printing	31.35	
Stationery	428.35	
Telephone and telegraph	432.76	
Rent	920.10	
Supplies and equipment	271.61	
		2,779.84
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$9,061.33	
Clothing *	5,619.16	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care)	374.12	
		15,054.61
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	\$3,008.36	
		3,008.36
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys		\$68,376.94

*Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$1,800.53. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The following description of the physical equipment of the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, or more properly speaking, that part which is used for living quarters and for the training of the girls committed to its care, may be of interest. The buildings are as follows:—

(a) Ten cottages, each a unit, consisting of laundry, kitchen, dining and living rooms, and sleeping rooms for both girls and officers. Each cottage is in charge of a matron, or house mother; a housekeeper, who has charge of the kitchen training of the girls; and a house teacher, who has the care of the girls on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, in addition to her regular school duties.

(b) A general school building, containing nine large schoolrooms (six of which are used for academic work and three for industrial work), an assembly hall, a gymnasium, a sloyd room, and a room for domestic science.

(c) A chapel, where the religious services are held.

(d) A hospital, well-equipped, with five private rooms, a large general ward, containing fourteen beds, and an outside sleeping porch. Two nurses are in attendance. A consulting physician visits the school daily. A dentist is employed one day each week. An eye, nose and throat specialist visits two days each month.

These buildings are set in a large, open area. There is plenty of space and fresh air and an excellent opportunity to participate in summer and winter out-door sports.

AN OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

The newly committed girl is first admitted to the hospital, where she remains for observation and attention for 48 hours. She next goes to the Receiving Cottage, so-called, where a most efficient matron, with an excellent corps of assistants, is in charge. The girl is here taught personal cleanliness, and given simple household tasks and model sewing. She receives school instruction three hours each day. During her stay in this cottage, the greatest effort is made to insure her comfort, happiness and confidence. When she has successfully completed this preliminary instruction, she is transferred to one of the seven training cottages, and her industrial and academic instruction in the general school building begins.

A thorough course of general kitchen training is arranged for the girl after she has been at the school from eight to nine months. She receives practical instruction and experience in washing and ironing, making and baking of bread, cooking and serving of meals.

On completion of this work, the girl is eligible for parole, and is transferred to the parole cottage, so-called, where she is obliged to do work independent of detailed supervision.

When she has completed her course of training, by vote of the Trustees, she is allowed to leave the school on parole. Those who fail on parole are returned to the school and sent to a special cottage, where fewer privileges are accorded, heavier tasks assigned, and stricter discipline maintained than is required of the girls in regular training.

THE WORK OF THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The receiving cottage, acting as a clearing house for our new girls, has its own schoolroom. The average time that a girl spends in this cottage is three months.

The central school building provides instruction in all grades from Grade 3 through the first year of High School. The combination of half-time academic work and half-time hand work, which has proved so practical, has been continued this year, except in the case of some of the lower-grade girls, who were given extra time for individual instruction.

Interest in school work is aroused in every possible way. The school-rooms—and in fact the entire school building—are made as attractive as possible. The work itself is so planned that it is sufficiently practical to appeal to our girls, and at the same time is designed to broaden their outlook and to train them to appreciate some of the finer things of life.

Teachers are particularly urged to study the cases of those girls who have been misfits in outside schools, so that they may find their place in the schoolroom and delight in so doing.

Next to the creating of interest comes emphasis on progress. A girl is constantly being given incentives for improvement. Frequent promotions and monthly report cards are among these.

There is a most enthusiastic civics class, popular in itself, but in addition offering the deserving girl occasional visits to various public buildings in Lancaster and Clinton.

The commercial class offers typewriting to its members—a privilege much coveted by the girls. By the addition of two new typewriters, a larger number of girls have been able to receive instruction.

Home study is not required, but it is encouraged, and as a consequence, many of the girls in both upper and lower grades take class work home every night.

Industrial Work. A definite course in sewing is planned for all girls. This begins with required model work in the receiving cottage and continues through elementary, intermediate and advanced classes. All girls are required to obtain a certain amount of credit in intermediate sewing before being placed on parole. Clothing for wear on the grounds and for parole use is made in these classes.

Basketry, chair-caning, crocheting and embroidery are taught. None of these subjects is required and membership in all cases depends on the need of the individual.

Domestic Science. Our groups in cooking average eight to a class. Their work is done in a room set apart for this purpose and equipped with electric ranges. Both beginning and advanced work have been given the past year.

Physical Training. A gymnasium on the lower floor of the school building affords opportunity for regular physical training work as a part of the daily school routine. Every girl in the school is furnished with a regulation gymnastic suit and spends two forty-five minute periods a week in the gymnasium. In each period the girls are taught formal gymnastics, dancing and games.

During the year interclass competitions are held in which each girl is given a chance to take part, and these result in much friendly rivalry.

At the end of the school term a gymnastic exhibition was held, each class contributing a number which showed the type of work done during the school year.

Music. Recognizing the value of music in the development of our girls, a schedule, arranged to give all academic classes one forty-five minute period a week, has been worked out and followed as closely as possible. In addition to this, one school period and one chapel period a week have been set apart for choral work for all girls in the school except the returned girls.

Piano lessons are given by the teacher in charge of music to those girls who are interested and who show promise, and much progress is made by some of the girls.

Numerous Victrola records have been purchased and distributed from time to time during the year for the use and enjoyment of the girls in the various houses.

A new Victrola was purchased during the year for Clara Barton cottage, and the used Victrola at the cottage was sent to the farmhouse for the benefit of the men.

A portable organ, donated by Mr. Kenneth M. de Vos, a friend of the school, has been helpful and much appreciated.

The Library. A library forms an important part of our school system. The total number of books at present is 1,714. This includes all books for cottage circulation, and also reference books for use at the school building. Many excellent books have been added to the library this year.

Girls select their own library books from the shelves and have the privilege of taking two books a week, provided only one is listed as fiction. Practically every girl takes at least one book and there is a most encouraging demand for non-fiction books, these being taken in many cases to supplement class work.

In the upper grade class room there is a well-filled bookcase of the best community civics books obtainable. These books are used for reference work in class and take the place of a uniform text book.

In addition to the enlargement of our school library, a large number of books have been placed in each cottage, establishing house libraries more easily accessible to the girls.

School Programs. Special programs are arranged for all holidays and presented either in the schoolrooms, or at general assembly.

At Christmas, a Pageant of the Nativity was presented in the form of readings from the Scriptures and carol singing, accompanied by appropriate pictures thrown on the screen.

At Easter time, in addition to the music of the church services, a musical program was given on Easter Sunday afternoon.

At the close of the school year, the cantata, "Fays of the Floating Island," by Paul Bliss, was given, interpreted by song, pantomime and dance. An exhibition of academic and hand work was held in the school building following the chapel exercises.

HEALTH.

On the whole, the health of the girls in the institution has been very good. During the winter there were a few cases of sore throat in several of the cottages, and as a matter of precaution and prevention, these cottages were placed in quarantine.

Continued treatment for specific diseases has been given with most gratifying results.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services are conducted by clergymen of the respective faiths. We are deeply grateful to them for their zeal, help and wholesome influence, which affects not only their particular charges but all the children and officers as well.

THE FARM.

Under the efficient management of our head farmer, the farm has produced abundantly. The products of the farm—fresh green vegetables and fruits and berries in their season—form a welcome addition to the bill-of-fare.

In the domestic science classes, much canning and preserving of the farm and garden products is done.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The interior of the school building has been completely painted, the ceilings and walls tinted in soft, harmonizing tones, the woodwork varnished, desks and chairs refinished, the floors oiled, and new linoleum laid in the lower hall—with the resultant appearance of a new, attractive building. The painting and varnishing was done by a group of boys from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. The general cleaning, refinishing of desks and oiling of floors was done by the girls in the school under the supervision of the school principal and her assistants.

Many minor but helpful additions and improvements have been made in various buildings.

Two filter beds have been added to the equipment of the institution and four of the old beds have been thoroughly refilled and renovated. Grading about the filter beds has also been done.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1924, is respectfully submitted.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 5,128.

Number of cases treated at hospital, ward patients, 416.

Number of different cases admitted to hospital, 330.

Number of new commitments examined by physician, 151.

Number of returned girls examined by physician, 88.

Number of girls examined on leaving school, 111.

Number having blood taken for Wasserman reaction, 430.

Number having Wasserman tests, 243.

Number of smears taken, 440.

Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 3,390.

Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 11.

Number of new commitments pregnant when committed, 15.

Number of returned girls, pregnant, 4.

Report of Work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of visits, 24.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 151.

Number of commitments who have a deviated septum, 44.

Number of commitments who have defective vision, 48.

Number of commitments who have defective hearing, 12.

Number of commitments having glands "positive," 66.

Number of commitments having glands "negative," 90.

Number of other inmates whose vision was tested, 36.

Number of other inmates whose noses were examined, 18.

Number of other inmates whose throats were examined, 28.

Prescriptions for glasses given, 72.

Operations for the removal of tonsils, 5.

Operation for removal of adenoids, 1.

Girls whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined before leaving school, 111.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Amalgam fillings, 1,080.

Enamel fillings, 246.

Cement fillings, 72.

Extractions, 244.

Gas administrations, 89.

Novocaine administrations, 82.

Cleansings, 156.

Treatments, 87.

Gold inlays, 8.

Gold crowns, 8.

Trubyte crowns, 7.

Full upper and lower plate, 1.

Partial plates repaired, 3.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36.—*Total Number of Girls in Custody of Trustees, Both Inside and Outside Institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1923	243	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1923	466	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1923	709	
Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1924	151	
Received on parole from Reformatory for Women	1	861
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1924	90	
Honorably discharged during year	46	
In other institutions by commitment:		
Wrentham State School	1	
Mass. School for the Feeble-minded, Waverley	1	
Care of Department of Mental Diseases	1	
Reformatory for Women	10	
Worcester State Hospital	1	
Died	3	153
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1924		708

TABLE 37.—*Number Coming into and Going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1923	243	
Since committed	151	
Recalled to the school:		394
From visit home	1	
From attending funeral	3	
From attending court	5	
For running from school	2	
From hospitals	29	
For a visit	18	

Returned from parole:

For medical care	20	
To await place	2	
To await commitment to institution for feeble-minded	2	
For further training	1	
Pending home investigation	6	
For violation of parole	46	
	77	135
		529

Released from the school:

On parole to parents or relatives	63	
On parole to other families for wages	114	
On parole to other families to attend school	11	
From a visit to the school	17	
For a visit home	1	
To attend court	5	
To attend funeral	3	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls	2	
Transferred to hospitals	29	
Transferred to the House of Good Shepherd	1	
To be committed to School for Feeble-minded	1	
To be committed to Insane Hospital	1	
To be committed to Reformatory for Women	5	
	253	
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1924		276

TABLE 38.—Length of Stay in Industrial School for Girls of All Girls Paroled for First Time during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	2 ¹	2.....	1	7
1.....	—	5 ¹	6.....	1	8
2.....	—	6 ¹	4.....	1	9
1.....	—	8 ¹	7.....	1	10
1.....	—	9 ¹	11.....	1	11
1.....	—	14 ¹	7.....	2	—
1.....	—	29 ¹	8.....	2	1
2.....	—	1	9.....	2	2
1.....	—	2	4.....	2	3
5.....	—	3	4.....	2	4
1.....	—	4	4.....	2	5
2.....	—	5	6.....	2	6
1.....	—	8	4.....	2	7
2.....	—	10	1.....	2	9
2.....	—	11	1.....	2	11
1.....	1	—	1.....	3	—
1.....	1	1	1.....	3	1
2.....	1	2	2.....	3	3
3.....	1	3	1.....	3	6
1.....	1	4	1.....	3	7
3.....	1	5	1.....	3	11
5.....	1	6	1.....	4	4

Total number paroled for first time during year, 126; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 8 months, 24 days.

¹Days

TABLE 39.—Causes of Commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.

Adultery, 1.
 Delinquent, 12.
 Delinquent child and fornication, 1.
 Delinquent, idle and disorderly, 1.
 Delinquent and larceny, 1.
 Delinquent and lewdness, 6.
 Delinquent and lewd, wanton, lascivious person in speech and behavior, 3.
 Delinquent and runaway, 2.
 Fornication, 9.
 Idle and disorderly, 4.
 Larceny, 15.
 Lewdness, 11.
 Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 3.
 Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 4.
 Runaway, 14.
 Stubbornness, 53.
 Stubborn and delinquent child, 2.
 Stubborn and disobedient, 3.

Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship, 3.
 Vagrancy, 1.
 Wayward—lewdness, 2.
 Total number committed, 151.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at Time of Commitment of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Between 10 and 11 years, 1.
 Between 11 and 12 years, 5.
 Between 12 and 13 years, 4.
 Between 13 and 14 years, 19.
 Between 14 and 15 years, 27.
 Between 15 and 16 years, 51.
 Between 16 and 17 years, 41.
 Between 17 and 18 years, 2.
 Between 18 and 19 years, 1.
 Total number committed, 151.
 Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 2 months, 4 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Born in the United States, 136.
 Born in foreign countries, 15.
 Nova Scotia, 3.
 Prince Edward Island, 1.
 England, 1.
 Barbadoes, 1.
 Austria, 1.
 Italy, 3.
 Russia, 1.
 Lithuania, 1.
 Portugal, 1.
 Scotland, 1.
 Sweden, 1.
 Total number committed, 151.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of Parents of Girls Committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Both parents born in the United States, 57.
 Both parents foreign born, 68.
 Father native born and mother foreign, 12.
 Father foreign born and mother native, 11.
 Father native, mother unknown, 1.
 Mother foreign, father unknown, 1.
 Nativity of both parents unknown, 1.
 Total number committed, 151.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of Girls at Time of Commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

In school, 46.
 Housework at home, 1.
 Housework at foster home, 1.
 Factory, 3.
 Waitress, 4.
 Miscellaneous, 3.
 Idle, 93.
 Total number committed, 151.

TABLE 44.—*Educational Progress and Length of Time out of School of Girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

In high school (first year), 10.
In high school (second year), 7.
In high school (third year), 2.
In grade IX, 2.
In grade VIII, 24.
In grade VII, 45.
In grade VI, 32.
In grade V, 14.
In grade IV, 8.
In grade III, 2.
In grade II, 1.
In ungraded and special classes, 4.
Total number committed, 151.
In school when committed, 46.
Out of school less than 1 year, 59.
Out of school between one and two years, 26.
Out of school between two and three years, 19.
Out of school between three and four years, 1.
Total number committed, 151.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1924:—

CASH ACCOUNT			
Balance December 1, 1923			\$499.36
<i>Receipts</i>			
<i>Income</i>			
Personal services:			
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement	\$9.63		
Sales	199.32		
Miscellaneous	116.05		
Total income		<u>325.00</u>	
			\$824.36
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>			
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance of 1923	\$5,636.23		
Approved schedules of 1924	132,776.31		
		<u>138,412.54</u>	
Special appropriations:			
Approved schedules of 1924		<u>5,518.27</u>	
Total			\$144,755.17
<i>Payments</i>			
To treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution income	\$325.00		325.00
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance of schedules of previous year	6,135.59		
Approved schedules of 1924	132,776.31		
		<u>138,811.90</u>	
Special appropriations:			
Approved schedules of 1924		<u>5,518.27</u>	
Total			\$144,755.17
MAINTENANCE			
Appropriation, current year			\$142,100.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$132,776.31		
Held open for 1924 bills not scheduled	7,339.40		140,115.71
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth			\$1,984.29

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$58,904.68	
Religious instruction	1,422.93	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,419.55	
Food	16,815.47	
Clothing and materials	8,921.68	
Furnishings and household supplies	8,732.82	
Medical and general care	3,295.61	
Heat, light and power	14,607.63	
Farm	10,778.03	
Garage, stable and grounds	1,051.72	
Repairs, ordinary	5,507.05	
Repairs and renewals	1,319.14	
Total expenses for maintenance		\$132,776.31

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation (Sewage Disposal System)	\$6,500.00	
Expended during the year (see statement below)	5,518.27	
Balance of fund		981.73

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Sewage disposal system	\$6,500.00	\$5,518.27	\$5,518.27	\$981.73

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 272.86.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$132,776.31.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.36.
 Receipt from sales, \$298.16.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.021.
 All other institution receipts, \$26.84.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.002.
 Net weekly per capita, \$9.34.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1924.

REAL ESTATE
Land

176 acres (Lancaster farm)	\$9,200.00	
7 acres woodland	400.00	
33 acres (Bolton)	2,835.00	
12 acres (Broderick lot)	1,000.00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot)	700.00	
10 acres woodland	300.00	
Water works, reservoir and land	7,500.00	
Water systems	10,000.00	
		\$31,935.00

Buildings

Storehouses	\$5,000.00	
Hospital	10,000.00	
Chapel	14,000.00	
Putnam cottage	18,000.00	
Fisher cottage	18,000.00	
Richardson cottage	18,000.00	
Rogers cottage	16,000.00	
Fay cottage	16,300.00	
Mary Lamb cottage	16,000.00	
Elm cottage	7,000.00	
Farmhouse	3,800.00	
Bolton cottage	21,000.00	
Clara Barton cottage	31,000.00	
Pines cottage	29,000.00	
Head Farmers Home	1,875.00	
Large barn	13,350.00	
Bolton farm buildings	4,300.00	
Holden shops	900.00	
Hose house	200.00	
Piggery	2,400.00	
Silo	500.00	
Ice houses	2,000.00	
Spring houses	100.00	
Reservoir gate house	200.00	
Pump building and machinery	1,500.00	
Administration building	14,900.00	
Electric wiring and telephone system	10,500.00	
Schoolhouse	40,000.00	
Heating unit and underground conduits	24,200.00	
High-pressure water system	5,340.00	
Fire escapes, additional	300.00	
Vegetable cellar	5,500.00	
		351,165.00

Total real estate \$383,100.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	86,257.11
Total valuation of property	\$469,357.11

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	243	243
Number received during year (committed, 151; returned from parole, 135) ..	—	286	286
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	253	253
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	276	276
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	273	273
Average number of officers and employees during the year	22	53	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	622
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	153
Employees of parole branch	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages	\$58,904.68
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,419.55
Food	16,815.47
Religious instruction	1,422.93
Clothing and material	8,921.68
Furnishings and household supplies	8,732.82
Medical and general care	3,295.61
Heat, light and power	14,607.63
Farm and stable	10,778.03
Grounds	1,051.72
Repairs, ordinary	5,507.05
Repairs and renewals	1,319.14
Total for institution	\$132,776.31

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent.*

Faith, Hope and Tact—and the greatest of these is Tact—are the essential requisites of successful parole work with girls. Tact is the heart and soul of the other two and little can be accomplished without it.

Relatives, friends and employers of the girls, as well as the girls themselves, present to the parole branch from day to day many a knotty problem. It is only by the tactful use of her talents that the visitor can hope to carry on the work in a way that will create a general feeling of trust, of security, and of friendliness. Our parole work takes us into all parts of the State and sometimes outside of it. The co-operation that the department has received everywhere leads one to believe that the families with which the staff members are in frequent contact have respect for their judgment, have faith in what they say, and are impressed with their earnest purpose and whole-hearted motives. Without such co-operation the success of the work would be greatly hampered.

The department has been in the habit of measuring its success by the conduct of the girls when they pass out of the care of the Trustees. But the percentage of those living respectably and those doing badly is, in reality, a very superficial way of showing what has actually been accomplished in the lives of our girls. If, when these girls are thrown upon their own resources, their contact with the department has helped to implant in their hearts a faith and a hope that will keep them permanently steady and firm in the community when the supervision of the department is removed, the work has been a success.

THE GIRL IN THE COMMUNITY.

Before a girl is placed on parole, she is interviewed at the school by the superintendent of the Parole Branch, by the visitor to whom she has previously been assigned, and by the visitor who has charge of the placing of girls. During these interviews, parole is explained thoroughly to the girl—what will be expected of her, and what she has a right to expect of an associated with her. These interviews give the girl a splendid opportunity to tell us what kind of conditions she thinks she can live under on parole and be happy. During these talks the girl is being studied by us. The

reports from the school give us facts about the girl's health, capabilities, disposition and character traits. These are a great help in our attempt to fit each girl into the home best suited to her individual needs—physical, mental and moral.

Our girls may be divided roughly into three groups. The first group is made up mainly of earnest, ambitious and well-meaning girls, who need only the right opportunities to advance. With sufficient encouragement and guidance they progress rapidly. They are in the minority, but they give us courage. The second group consists of the stubborn, wilful, distrustful, untruthful, disloyal (often lazy and concealed) girls, but they have the mentality to be taught and guided into new paths, and may be inspired with new faith in their ability to succeed. It requires much knowledge of human nature, unlimited patience, faith, tact and ingenuity on the part of both visitor and employer to keep this class in the right path and steadily moving on. A third group is made up of the mentally deficient or those with disordered minds. They may have the same characteristics as the second class, but they are not equipped with the mentality to conquer. Some of them may be self-supporting with the right amount of close supervision.

To find the variety of homes to meet the varied needs of these three groups—made up of individuals, no two just alike in disposition or possibilities—is a task. It takes much thought and effort to fit the right girl into the right home.

The re-division of the State into districts, to give each visitor a territory, has worked out most satisfactorily. The result has been that 550 more visits have been made than last year, and more time has been given to girls in their own homes.

Six hundred twenty-two different girls (and 62 babies) have been in the care of the Girls Parole Branch for a part or the whole of the year. Sixty-five of this number were unmarried mothers or pregnant girls, 57 per cent of whom were committed pregnant. Of these 65, 80 per cent were mentally examined before commitment or while on parole and 75 per cent were found to be feeble-minded or with mental disorder.

During the year 125 girls were paroled from the school for the first time and 84 were re-paroled, making a total of 209. Of the 125 paroled for the first time, 75 were placed in families to do housework for wages; 18 were in hospitals for medical treatment (committed pregnant); and 32 were paroled to relatives. Of the 75 paroled from the school for the first time to do housework for wages, 60 per cent were with the same employers at the end of the year. Of the 32 girls paroled for the first time directly from the school to their relatives, 29 were in their homes and doing well on Nov. 30, 1924.

Fifty-two girls were paroled from foster homes to their own homes. At the end of the year 38, or 92.6 per cent, were doing well.

The success of the placing work is shown in the length of time that girls have remained with the same employers. Fifty-four girls remained in the same foster homes from 1 to 2 years; 12 from 2 to 3 years; 4 from 3 to 4 years; and 3 from 4 to 5 years, making 73 girls who completed at least a year's stay in the same foster homes. Thirty-nine girls were in the same housework positions from Dec. 1, 1923 to Dec. 1, 1924.

Two hundred ninety-eight different girls have been in housework positions through the year; 281 foster homes have been used; 195 new applications for girls to do housework, and 11 applications for girls to board, have been received.

During the year 31 girls have attended public school—15 in High School; 12 in Grammar School; 1 in a seminary; 2 in business college; and 1 in a trade school. Of this number, 4 girls are now in the graduating class of High School. Two of these spent the entire four years in the same school. In no case has a girl had to be removed from school, or has any complaint ever been made of her behavior there. Every High School girl is entirely self-supporting. Not only has she earned sufficient for her needs while in High School but she has a bank account as well. A girl in school is in her normal place. Here she finds the companionship of other girls and the normal, wholesome interests which her age demands.

THE RETURNED GIRL.

Although 622 individual girls have been in the care of the parole branch through the year, only 43, or 7 per cent, have been returned to the school for violation of parole. Thirty of these had been mentally examined, and 86.6 per cent were feeble-minded or psychopaths.

Of the returned girls who were tried in homes of relatives when paroled again from the school, 75 per cent were in their homes and doing well at the end of the year, while only 50 per cent of the returned girls who were re-paroled to foster homes to do housework were in the same homes on Nov. 30, 1924. It would seem from this that the "returned" girl who has failed in a foster home had better be tried in her own home, if conditions are safe.

HOSPITAL WORK.

Much time and attention are given to the care of the health of the girls. The girls in hospitals and other institutions are visited regularly by different visitors.

SAVINGS OF GIRLS.

On Nov. 30, 1924, there were 266 active bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, totaling \$13,953.98. Sixty-six accounts during the year ranged from \$100 to \$400. The 90 who reached their majority during the year had \$4,199.91 in the bank. The savings of the girls who were honorably discharged totalled \$3,032.03.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS.

Ninety girls passed out of the care of the Trustees by reaching their majority. The conduct of 82.8 per cent was good; of 7.1 per cent was unsatisfactory; and the whereabouts of 10 per cent was unknown. Of the girls who reached their majority, 42.2 per cent were married and the conduct of 80 per cent was good.

The conduct of all girls on parole Nov. 30, 1924, exclusive of those girls who had run away in previous years, was classified as follows: 89.4 per cent good; 4.3 per cent unsatisfactory; 6.2 per cent unknown, being runaways or out of the State and not visited.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The girl who is eligible for an honorable discharge is one who has become permanently adjusted to a respectable life in the community, or, in other words, a "self-regulated" person.

The Trustees have honorably discharged 46 girls this year—15 more than in any previous year. The average age at the time of discharge was 20 years 6 months. The youngest was 18 years 11 months; the oldest, 20 years 10 months.

Thirty-seven had money in the bank when discharged, totaling \$3,032.03. The largest amount was \$353.55.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45.—*Status Nov. 30, 1924, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	107
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	16
On parole in families earning wages	147
Doing other work than housework, not living with relatives	12
Attending school, earning wages	15
Attending school, living at home	3
Attending school, boarding	1
In hospitals or convalescent homes	18
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	70
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	5
Boarding temporarily	2
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
<i>a.</i> This year	18
<i>b.</i> Previously	16
In jail, awaiting court action	2
In the school Nov. 30, 1924	432
	276
	708

TABLE 46.—*Cash Account of Girls on Parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1923		\$22,222.40
Cash received from savings to credit of 272 girls from Dec. 1, 1923 to Nov. 30, 1924	\$15,562.23	
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 10 girls	136.85	
Cash received from trust funds	1,837.00	
Cash received from other sources	568.14	
Interest on deposits	761.10	
By 1,159 deposits with the department		18,865.32
Cash withdrawn by 323 girls		\$41,087.72
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1924		19,977.57
		\$21,110.15

TABLE 47.—*Girls' Savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 323 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.)		
Reasons for Withdrawal	No. of Girls	Amount
Clothing	192	\$7,391.23
Dentists	27	592.75
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.	69	422.04
To help at home	18	466.00
Board	123	1,264.04
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in returning runaway wards	189	656.20
Expenses for baby	12	213.57
Hospital	26	619.19
Overpaid wages, returned to employer	6	41.06
Christmas, vacations and spending money	66	353.47
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed	10	183.57
Schooling	5	191.75
Transferred to other institutions	4	150.93
Burial	1	32.47
Divorce	1	40.00
Girls becoming of age	66	4,199.91
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies	\$2,193.39	6
Trust accounts transferred to state, city and private organizations for babies placed in their care	966.00	5
		\$19,977.57

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1924.*

Salaries:		
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.	\$2,450.00	
Visitors	16,504.76	
Clerks	4,025.45	
Extra clerks	55.16	\$23,035.37
Visitors:		
Travel	\$3,654.34	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	574.52	4,228.86
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$155.22	
Postage	416.76	
Printing	37.78	
Stationery and office expenses	693.44	
Telephone and telegrams	1,336.09	
Rent	2,760.00	
Sundries	76.22	5,475.51
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$32,739.74
Assistance to girls:		
Board		
Clothing	\$332.91	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	500.04	
Travel	600.58	
Miscellaneous	643.61	
	16.20	
Total expended for girls		2,093.34
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$34,833.08

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$3,607.54	\$30,700.00	\$34,307.54
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investments	\$1,498.74		
Discount	133.28		
	<u>\$1,632.02</u>		1,632.02
Securities matured	8,000.00		
Securities purchased		8,000.00	
	<u>\$13,239.56</u>	<u>\$38,700.00</u>	<u>\$35,939.56</u>
<i>Payments in 1923-24</i>			
Securities purchased	8,000.00		
Securities matured		8,000.00	
	<u>\$5,239.56</u>	<u>\$30,700.00</u>	<u>\$35,939.56</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1924			
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Athol bond		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R. R. bonds		300.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
Norwood notes		2,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
		<u>\$30,700.00</u>	
Cash on hand		5,239.56	
			<u>\$35,939.56</u>

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24		
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R. R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R. R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
	<u>\$20,000.00</u>	

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$9,770.92		\$9,770.92
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investments	1,827.61		1,827.61
	<u>\$11,598.53</u>		<u>\$11,598.53</u>
<i>Payments in 1923-24</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	494.98		494.98
	<u>\$11,103.55</u>		<u>\$11,103.55</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1924			
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			<u>\$11,103.55</u>

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24		
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$576.14	\$100.00	\$676.14
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investment	66.87		66.87
	<u>\$643.01</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$743.01</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1924			
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R. R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		643.01	\$743.01

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24			
Balance Nov. 30, 1924		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$149.17		\$149.17
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investments	45.27		45.27
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	\$194.44		\$194.44
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$194.44

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24		
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Middleborough bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$138.04	\$138.04
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>		
Income from investment	42.42	42.42
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	\$180.46	\$180.46
<i>Payments in 1923-24</i>		
Industrial School for girls	80.00	80.00
<i>Present Investment</i>	\$100.46	\$100.46
Cash on hand		\$100.46

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1923-24		
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1923	\$125.16		\$125.16
<i>Receipts in 1923-24</i>			
Income from investment	45.82		45.82
Balance Nov. 30, 1924	\$170.98		\$170.98
<i>Payments in 1923-24</i>			
Industrial School for girls	35.56		35.56
<i>Present Investment</i>	\$135.42		\$135.42
Cash on hand			\$135.42

